up, and the little ones rarely, if ever,

ASKS FOR AN INQUIRY

Governor Dawson Complains of Railway Domination.

IN THE GRASP OF A TRUST

Savs West Virginia's Development is Restricted.

MATTER DISCUSED IN SENATE

Mr. Elkins Declares That a State Law Affords Adequate Remedy-Bill to Pension Telegraphers.

There was a larger attendance in the Senate galleries today than usual, owing to the expectation that there would be some revival of yesterday's scenes over Mr.

Patterson's caucus resolution. Mr. Tillman opened the proceedings of the day by referring to a petition previously presented by him from the Red Rock Fuel Company of West Virginia, complaining that the Baltimore and Ohio company had refused to permit that company to connect its tracks with those of the Baltimore and Ohio, thus, as Mr. Tillman expresed it, "bottling up the company." He said that at the time Mr. Elkins had said there was a remedy under the state laws of West Virginia. He then presented a letter from Governor Dawson of West Virginia, complaining of the difficulty in administerin gthe laws. The governor added:

Practical Control by a Railway. "It may be that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company does not legally own a controlling part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company or the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company or the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, but I have no doubt that an investigation will show that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company practically controls these three great trunk lines which traverse West Virginia and which are the only means whereby the products of this state, including coal, can be shipped either to the lakes in the west, or other markets in the east. Hence, it is a fact that West Virginia today is in the grasp of a rallroad trust, which practically says what part of the state shall be developed and what shall not be developed. how much coal shall be shipped out of the state, to what points or ports it shall be shipped and when it shall be shipped. Of course, it makes its own rates and we are helpless. The Pennsylvania railroad is very largely interested in the production of shipment of bituminous coal; it will nature ally look after its own interest and the interest of the people along its lines in Pennsylvania and elsewhere first of all, and therefore the interests of West Virginia are subordinated to the interests of those others and our railroads upon which we are dependent are controlled by an alien corporation practically in competition with

The governor closed by requesting an official investigation into the state of affairs, and Mr. Tillman said that he would move for such an investigation but for the fact that the House was moving in that Girec-tion. He said that as the letter came from the republican governor of the state it was of transcendent importance, and he did not see how an investigation could be refused, and unless the House should move in the matter he would ask the Senate to order an

Remedy in State Law.

Mr. Elkins said that there was a state law affording an adequate remedy by mandamus for such conditions as those represented. but that shippers hesitated to employ it. He suggested that the governor's letter be referred to the committee on interstate commerce, and it was so referred.

Foraker expressed the hope that there would be an investigation along the lines suggested by Gov. Dawson. He said that the governor's complaint went to the heart of the railroad trouble all over the country, and he expressed the opinion that a remedy for the evil complained of would do more to solve the problem than anything else.

Mr. Gardner on Pensions.

In presenting the pension appropriation bill Mr. Gardner detailed an interesting array of information concerning pensions. Forty years after the civil war, he says, the pension appropriation is at its maximum. There are 1,000,000 pensions, all but 53,424 of them from that war, with an annual roll of \$139,000,000. In the 53,424 are represented veterans of all other wars the country ever had. The civil war cost \$6,000,000,000. Up to

the present time half as much again has been paid out for pensions, and Mr. Gard-ner predicts that before the end of its pension roll comes the first cost of the war wil have been equaled. In twenty years from now he predicts the pension rolls will contain half a million names, of which 132,414 will be chargeable to the Spanish-American war. At the present time, he says, the pension roll costs the government just one-fourth of all other expenses.

just one-fourth of all other expenses. In 1867, one year after the civil war, the Interest on the public debt was \$143,781,591. and the pension roll \$20,933.551. Now these two items are practically reversed as to Mr. Gardner compared this pension roll of \$139,000,000 to that of France, with an annual expenditure of \$26,000,000; Germany, \$21,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$10,000,000, and Great Britain, \$0,000,000. As to Spanish war veterans, he said today there were more of them on the pension rolls than were in Shafter's entire army

The necessity of enacting the President's order No. 78 into law, as provided for in the bill, was explained by Mr. Gardner. This order was intended automatically and to make age the only proof of disability. Com-missioner Warner had found the order in conflict with statute provision, and it was thereby robbed of its operation By eliminating surgeons' fees Mr. Gard-

ner estimated that by enacting the order into law money would be saved the government, and benefit extended the veterans. The amendment he regarded as a virtua service pension law, saying in time it would place every soldier of the civil war on pension roll at a maximum pension of \$12

priations, reported the urgent defficiency appropriation bill and gave notice that he

would tomorrow ask the Senate to take It up.

The railroad rate bill was received from

mittee on interstate commerce. To Pension War Telegraphers.

Mr. Scott addressed the Senate at some length in support of the bill placing telegraph operators of the civil war on a pensionable status. He paid a high tribute to these men, saying they had been subjected to many of the requirements of soldiers and granted few of their privileges. He asserted that while they had necessarily been in trusted with all the important secrets of the civil war, not one of them had ever been known to betray the confidence. Of the corps engaged in 1861-5 only 180 survive.

At the close of Mr. Scott's speech the bill was passed. The Senate then took up the calendar and passed a large number of private pension

Providing for the erection of a federal building at Fernandina, Fla., and appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose. Authorizing the withdrawal of lands needed for town site purposes in connec-

tion with irrigation projects.

A bill authorizing the use of \$1,000,000 of Railway Concessions for Americans. the reclamation fund for the drainage of Amending the Alaska road and school law

in several minor particulars.

Authorizing the establishment of a fish cultural station at Fargo, N. D.

Amending the law for the regulation of the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

Authorizing the construction of a dam across Rock river at Grand Detour, Ill.

The Senate agreed when it adjourns today

WAS UNCEREMONIOUSLY DE-PORTED FROM VENEZUELA.

M. Taigny, the French charge at Caracas, who was unceremoniously deported from La Guaira after the severance of diplo matic relations between France and Vene zuela, has arrived in this city for the purpose of reporting to M. Jusserand, the French ambassador here, and conferring with him as to his future course of action. He may call on Secretary Root if the latter requests it for the purpose of giving details regarding the situation in

The United States government has no direct interest in the case of M. Taigny, and his visit to this city has no official connection with the United States claims against Venezuela. It is for France and not for the United States to seek redress

for the alleged insults oeffred M. Taigny by the Venezuelan president. The present trouble between France and Venezuela started when President Castro seized the Venezuelan stations of the French Cable Company and declared its charter annulled, because it had violated its contract and given aid to the Matos revolutionists. M. Taigny protested vig-orously, and after an exchange of notes President Castro declined to deal further with the French charge. The Venezuelar foreign minister sent Taigny notice of that decision in a letter which France considered offensive. Its withdrawal was de-manded and finally granted. But Castro still declined to deal with Taigny, and France declined to send the regular minister to Caracas, with the result that all diplomatic relations were severed and the diplo matic representative of each country was expelled from the other. French interests in Venezuela have since been in temporary charge of United States Minister Russell who made a strong but ineffectual effort to restore friendly relations.

COST OF BATTLESHIPS.

Data Sent to Congress Regarding the

Connecticut and the Louisiana. The Secretary of the Navy sent a comthat up to October 1, 1905, \$5,295,619.82 had been spent on the construction of the battleship Connecticut, building at the New York navy yard, and that \$4,982,951.99 had been expended on the construction of the battleship Louisiana, building in the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. These are the two vessels that have in a way been racing toward completion, one being built by the government and the other by private con-tract. It is expected that the data obtained from these parallel constructions will throw some light on the proposition which comes up every now and then to have many of the vessels of the United States navy built at government yards.

IN GOVERNOR HANLY'S HONOR. Luncheon Given at the Capitol-Dinner Tonight.

Controller Tracewell of the Treasury Depertment today gave a luncheon at the Capitol in honor of Governor Hanly of Indiana. Among the guests were Senator Beveridge, Senator Hemenway, Republican State Chairman Goodrich, and several members of the Indiana delegation in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Delevan Smith of the Indianapolis News, and Colonel Ransdell, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.

Senator Hemenway will give a dinner at the New Willard this evening in honor of Povernor Hanly. The invited-guests will be Senator Beveridge, and the Indiana republi-can delegation in Congress, Chairman Goodrich, Colonel Dan M. Ransdell, Chief Justice Stanton J. Peelle of the court of claims, Special Pensioner Examiner Rabb and Mr. Delevan Smith.

Controversy Over Major Gillette.

The House committee on military affairs held a hearing today on the Morrell resolution granting Major Cassius E. Gillette, United States army, leave of absence to enable him to act as engineer of the Philadelphia filtration plant at the request of Mayor Weaver. J. J. De Kinder, a mechanical engineer, and Frank Leake, both of Philadelphia, denounced Major Gillette's plans for Improving the Philadelphia water system, and urged that nothing be done to force the Gillette plans upon the city. Representative Morrell spoke in favor of his resclution. The committee took no action

Passes for Officials Barred.

Senator LaFollette today introduced a bill prohibiting federal officials from asking or accepting railroad or other passes, and prohibiting railroads from granting them. It imposes penalties for violations of the

Norfolk Naval Orders.

Special Dispatch to The Star. NORFOLK, February 8 .- Orders were received here today for the cruiser Des Moines to proceed at once to oBston for repairs as soon as she returns from Hatteras, where she was dispatched to blow up a dangerous derelict. Naval collier Nero salled today for Curtis bay to load coal ice of the country." In closing he sug-for the fleet at Guantanamo. It was announced at the Norfolk navy yard today that repairs on the new cruiser Charleston will be completed within thirty days. Rear Admiral Thomas of the naval training service will arrive here tomorrow for general inspection of the Norfolk training station and the receiving ships Franklin and Richmond.

Patrick Sherry and W. Glover, enlisted men on the receiving ship Franklin, are under arrest and will be tried by summary court-martial for smuggling whisky aboard the cruiser Olympia to a former shipmate confined in the brig of that

Earthquake Shocks in Ecuador. GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, February 8 .-Slight earth shocks were felt here yesterday throughout the day and at night a

heavy shock was experienced

Ocean Steamship Movements. NEW YORK, February 8 .- Arrived: Ams-

teldyk from Rotterdam; Cassel from Bremen: Baltic from Liverpool.

Officers of Wrecked Steamer Acquitted

Special Cablegram to The Star. LONDON, February 8 .- The board of trade inquiry into the loss of the steamthe House of Representatives, but the sen-ators generally were not made aware of its arrival. The bill was referred to the com-that the ship was properly equipped. The Hilda, which was owned by the London and Southwestern Railway Company and was on her way from Southampton to St. Malo, France, ran on the rocks near the entrance to St. Malo harbor on the evening of November 17 and was totally wrecked only six of the 129 people on board being

On Trial for Conspiracy Charge.

JOPLIN, Mo., February 8.-In the trial here of Charles L. Blanton, charged with illegal conspiracy in connection with the se-

ARRIVAL OF TAIGNY FIRST DAY OF THEY

Bill to Further Protect Sunday as Day of Rest.

HEARING BY COMMISSIONERS

Advocates and Protestants at District Building.

SOME STORES ARE ALWAYS OPEN

Ministers and Laymen Submit Views -Matter Will Be Held Open

Several Days.

The opponents and advocates of the House bill "To further protect the first day of the week as a day of rest in the District of Columbia" appeared before the board of Commissioners in the District building today, and expressed their views, favorable and unfavorable, on the proposed law. The board room was crowded with interested individuals and, on account of the limited time available, Commissoner Macfarland stated that while several speakers on each side would be heard, each would be limited to five minutes in bringing out the points. When the hearing ended Commissioner Macfarland said that several days would be allowed before report on the measure is sent to Congress, to permit others who wish to do so to send their views in writing to the Commissioners. Several times it was necessary to ask the speakers to confine themselves to discussion of the general provisions of the proposed bill, it being stated that the hearing was for the benefit of the Commissioners, and not for the information of the public, and to enable them to make a comprehe and enlightened report on all sections and

"This bill expresses the mind of the Episcopal church," said Rev. Dr. McKim, "and while I have no right to speak for other deneminations, I am sure it expresses their sentiments as well. It aims at two things, the protection of the laborer, so that the workman may observe the day of rest-and it is further contemplated that the day be protected against merchandising. For the Lord's day to be turned into a day of labor

phases of the measure.

in this city is unfortunate."
"I oppose one clause of it," Mr. Hoffman said, "and I represent the Master Butchers' Association. This bill makes one man immune and convicts another. With his clause included it would be class legislation." Mr. Hoffman read the section which relates to permitting a man to labor on the Sabbath day if he uniformly keeps another day of the week asq a day of rest. General William Birney, who appeared

among the Protestants, said that he objected to the second clause of the preamble, and he declared that there was no evidence to show that anyone had been injured under the operation of existing laws.

Religious Liberty Bureau.

Representing the Religious Liberty Bureau of the Seventh Day Adventist general conference, H. H. Russell said: "I have been a member of the class who

have observed the seventh day of the never been in a city where Seventh Day Adventists have objected to honorable toil

in doing so I think it can be safely said that I represent fully 25,000 residents of the capital. This bill does not specify how the Sabbath shall be observed. Just as we have an eight-hour law to specify the hours of labor, so this might be called a six-day

"I am opposed to this bill on general grounds, because it trenches on religious legislation," W. W. Prescott said. "Most of the states have some form of Sunday law, but the United States legislature has heretofore stood clear of such action. Even Russia has issued a manifesto declaring for religious liberty, and it would be a virtual tearing down of freedom's banner, under which we live, if any such legislation as is proposed is enacted."
Rev. J. G. Butler of the Luther Memorial Church said that he desired only to present his personal views and the support of the Lutheran Church toward the measure. He consumed only two minutes of the time, and Mrs. Margaret I. Ellis of the W. C. T. U. was allowed the remaining three minutes due the advocates' side in the discus-

Religious Editor's Views.

"You cannot make anything criminal under this law except as any act relates to the day," declared Rev. A. H. Lewis of Plainfield, N. J., editor of the Religious Observer. He deprecated the attempt to bring this matter into the arena of politics. "It was settled by Congress between 1819 and 1830," he continued, "in connection with their arrangement of the postal servsary, that one be introduced in Congress that would be permissive and not arbitrary, as to allow rest but not compel idleness "Labor is able to take care of itself," Rabbi Simon declared, and he cited the powerful labor organizations of the country which he said are more and more becoming a dominating factor and not at all in need of the officious ministrations of the advo-cates of the measure. "The church is a tyrannous force," he added, "when evolu-tion is more and more toward the Jewish idea of Sunday Instead of the Puritanical idea brought over to this country by the early settlers. First came creation, and then the so-called seventh day for re-creation-hence for recreation.

'Why make an exception in this bill, if so much is to be prohibited. Why allow the tobacco dealer to keep open his shop and compel the clothing merchant to close. I cannot understand why the advocates of this measure can offer such concessions. Much interest was manifested by the Commissioners in the statements made by D. F. Manning, who represented the Retail Clerks' Association. He argued that the members of his organization, while of practically all nationalities and all religious beliefs, were interested in favoring the passage of the Allen Sunday closing bill because they saw in it the possibility of securing one day of rest each week for many of their members who are now compelled to labor on Sundays and week-days

Stores-Open Sunday.

Asked by Commissioner West what stores in the District were open on Sundays, Mr. Manning said that nearly all of the shops on 7th street north of New York avenue, a majority of the stores in Georgetown, many in Southwest and Southeast Washington, and not a few in Northeast Washington practically never closed their doors. He referred the Commissioners to a report on the subject made by Major Sylvester about three years ago. "Seven-day workers are poor work-

ers," he declared, and in reply to another question he estimated that the number of legal conspiracy in connection with the selection of post office sites in Missouri and Kansas, M. M. Alexander, a jeweler, of Batesville, Ark., testified last evening that there was an agreement between himself and Dr. J. H. Vernon, whereby \$2,000 was to be paid for the selection of a certain site. Alexander was to receive \$500 and Vernon was to receive \$1,500 of the amount, he said. Vernon is under indictment on a charge similar to that which Blanton faces.

Railway Concessions for Americans. Special Cablegram to The Star

LONDON, February 8.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg states that an American syndicate has secured from Russia a thirty-six years' concession for railways in Central clerks now employed in the District every

years' concession for railways in Central Asia, on the condition of furnishing a guarantee of \$40,000,000 that the government will be allowed to redeem the roads on the expiration of twenty-four years.

Years' concession for railways in Central "Why, one of the men told me the other day," the speaker said, "that his wife had to introduce him to his own children, because he was always home after they had lost.

Lawrence E. Cummings, formerly book-keeper for the firm of P. R. Fahey & Co., grain and stock brokers, was arrested late last night at Cleveland on a charge of emittee on foreign affairs by a subcompited to the House committee on foreign affairs by a subcompited to the county fail.

were up, and the little ones rarely, if ever, saw him."

Rabbi Stern was allowed a moment at the close of the hearing to bring out the point that few of the Jewish employers in the city were so harsh toward the beliefs of their employes that they compelled them to work on Sunday, and he explained that nearly all of the small shops on 7th street and elsewhere, that were owned by people of his nationality, rarely employed clerks but were kept open by their proprietors.

Mr. Menning of the Retail Clerks' Association made the point in reply that it was for the protection of other store-keepers, who were employers as well, and who were in many instances compelled to keep open on account of the competition, that the general all-embracing Sunday closing law was advocated by the clerks.

Rev. Dr. McKim summed up for the advocates and W. A. Caldwell for the protestants. at Government Printery.

Superintendent Farrell of Document Room Suspended From Office.

REFUSED A REHEARING BY THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., February 8 .- The supreme court today denied a rehearing in the case of Johann Hoch, sentenced to be hanged in Chicago, February 23, for wife

LOOKS BAD FOR HOCH

FOUGHT FLAMES MANY DAYS. Thrilling Experience of a Crew on

Burned Ship. SEATTLE, Wash., February 8.-Eleven survivors of the wrecked ship Challenger, burned and scuttled on the coast of Japan, arrived here on the Shinano yesterday. The men were sent to this country by the American consul at Yokohama. They said Capt. Henderson, master of the Challenger, had been sent to San Francisco on one of the oriental liners.

All the men bore traces of the experience through which they had passed. For almost a month they had fought the flames on the old wooden bark, and at times the vessel was kept affoat by only the most heroic work on the part of the officers and crew. For days at a time they were un-able to get their sleep or rest, and when the ship was finally scuttled on the Japanese coast they were almost too exhausted to get ashore. The ship was beached with-out the loss of a single life.

ART GALLERY FOR KANSAS CITY Proposed Gift by Col. Swope-Cor-

coran Gallery the Model. KANSAS CITY, February 8.-Col. Thomas H. Swope, who a few years ago gave to Kansas City 1,300 acres of land, now known as Swope Park, will early in the year give to the city a magnificent gallery of art, to be known as the Swope Gallery of Art, and which will cost \$450,000. Col. Swope will also give an annuity of \$20,000 to the city for the support of the art gallery. The structure is to be modeled after the Corcoran Gallery of Art at Washington.

EXCITEMENT ON 31ST STREET. Mrs. Ida McIntosh Received Painful

Burns. Mrs. Ida McIntosh, forty-five years of age, of 1036 31st street, last evening fell asleep on a sofa near a stove, and her dress ignited. She was severely burned about her face, head and hands, but was awakened in time to prevent what it is thought might have been a fatality. Withweek for twenty-five years, and I have out stopping to extinguish the blaze Mrs. McIntosh ran across the street to the home of Mrs. Agnes Redden, 1039 31st street, on Saturday. I regard it as degrading to and startled the latter by her appearance. the Sabbath to bring it into politics. It is The blazing clothing set fire to the furni-"I represent the Methodist Preachers' ture in Mrs. Redden's house, and thereby added to the excitement. Not stopping to save her effects, Mrs. Redden endeavored in doing so I think it can be safely said to tear the burning garments from her neighbor and then finished the task by wrapping her in a blanket. Persons from the street, attracted by the blazing dress, had followed Mrs. McIntosh into the house

of Mrs. Redden. Calls were sent to the police and fire departments for assistance, and quick re-sponses by both relieved the situation. Mrs. McIntosh was hurried to Georgetown University Hospital to be treated for her burns. While her condition was apparently serious, she soon recovered from the shock, and the physicians said she was on the road to recovery. It was stated at the hospital today that the patient was much better, and her complete recovery is expected. After Mrs. Redden had concluded her efforts in behalf of her neighbor she pro-ceeded to save her own property, and had extinguished the blaze by the time the firemen reached the house. Only about \$15 damage was caused to her furniture.

CASE BROKE ALL RECORDS.

Findings in Noted Montana Action

for Mining Companies. BUTTE, Mont., February 8.-Findings of Master in Chancery Oliver T. Crane in the noted case of Hugh Magone against the different smelting and mining companies of Butte and Anaconda were returned yesterday, finding practically for the defendant companies on the ground that the damages sustained from the pollution of the streams into which the tailings from the smelting and mining plants had been dumped, in turn being deposited on farming land in the Deer Lodge valley, was more than offset by the general good resulting from the opera-tion of the smelters, which the action of

Magone sought to close.

The time consumed in hearing the Magone case breaks all records in this state, more than nine months being consumed in the taking of testimony. The transcript embraces about 7,000,000 words.

Congress Heights News.

Finishing touches are being put on the town hall, located on the Hamilton road. It is the intention of the officers of the local Citizens' Association to invite prominent speakers to address its meetings in the future. Lack of facilities has prevented such action heretofore.

The marriage of Miss Eunice E. Allen and Mr. Arthur G. Sanford occurred last evening at the residence of Rev. William L. Orem, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Randle Park, Congress Heights. The couple were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur—Cook. The geremony was a quiet one. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford will reside near Glesboro'.

A supper, under the auspices of the board of stewards of the Congress Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, was given last Tuesday evening in the Sunday school room of the church. Those in charge of the tables were Mrs. Jennie Dean, Mrs. Stephen Wright and Mrs. Annie Magnuder.

tables were Mrs. Jennie Dean, Mrs. Stephen Wright and Mrs. Annie Magruder. Mrs. Orem and Mrs. McKay were at the confectionery and ice cream booth.

The fourth quarterly conference meeting of the official boards of the local Methodist church will be held the evening of the 15th instant. Rev. Mr. Orem, the pastor, has arranged for a series of special meetings, to begin February 15, in which he will be assisted by Rev. Albert H. Zimmerman, the Methodist evangelist. These services will be in progress two weeks, and will close the 25th instant with a special sermon to men only, by Mr. Zimmerman. men only, by Mr. Zimmer

A Flagrant Misrepresentation.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 8 .- Col. John S. Prather, commander of Camp A, Wheeler's confederate cavalry, has issued a statement in denial of stories that a resolution was offered to elect President Roosevelt an honorary member of Camp A, and that the resolution "met with spirited opposition and was voted down."

"The publication referred to is a flagrant misrepresentation of facts," said Col. Prather. "I presided at the meeting, and when the resolution was offered attention was simply called to the fact that the by-laws of our association prohibited any honorary members, and the resolution was withdrawn. It was not even debated or voted on pur was any opposition voiced against

Dr. Manning Medical Director

THE ORDER ISSUED TODAY

INTEREST IN COMING CHANGES

of Workers.

Dismissals Only in Divisions Where There is a Surplusage

Two important orders were issued by Public Printer Charles A. Stillings today along the lines of the proposed reorganization of the government printing office as exclusively given in The Star yesterday. The first order relieves Dr. William J. Manning from duty as a compositor in the third division, and appoints him medical director of the big printery, in charge of an inside emergency hospital. The second order suspends from duty L. C. Farrell, superintendent of public documents, against whom charges have been preferred, and names William L. Post as his tempo-

Superintendent Suspended.

rary successor.

Another order issued by Public Printer Stillings today has caused something of a stir in the office. It suspends from office L. C. Farrell, superintendent of public documents, whose office is in the old G. P. O. building. It is understood that charges have been preferred against Mr. Farrell, and they were considered of sufficient gravity by Mr. Stillings to warrant him in suspending the man charged.

Pending the hearing of the charges, Mr. William L. Post has been appointed acting superintendent of public documents, and here assumed charge of the office.

has assumed charge of the office.

The publication in The Star yesterday of the prospective changes in the personne and methods of the printing office was the general topic of discussion among the thou-sands of employes there today. It was said by an official that there will not be a general discharge of printers at this time. But in certain divisions where there is said to in certain divisions where there is said to be an excess of typos there will be a few dismissals, perhaps, but no general reduction, as will be the case in other branches of the office. Speaking of the coming changes, an official said this afternoon: "There have in days gone by been too many public printers in the office. I mean petty P. P.'s among the foremen and assistant foremen. Mr. Stillings has gotten next to the men, and in a few days he will convince them that there is but one public

move on the petty cliques and factions that have existed in the printery, and some of the factionists will be found missing in the coming crash.'

convince them that there is but one public printer. He is also going to make a swift

The Order. Following along the lines of his policy to make the government printing office a model institution of its kind, with the most modern machinery and methods, as exclusively told in The Star yesterday, Mr. Charles A. Stillings, the public printer, today issued an order that will fill a longfelt want in the big printery. The order | Consumption, 15; pneumonia, 15; heart dis-

"Dr. William J. Manning is hereby re- malignant growths, 4; measles, 3, and moved from the third division, and is pronoted to the position of medical director of the government printing office. The medical director will be under the direct supervision of the chief clerk. This appointment is to

late from February 8, 1906. "It will be the duty of the medical director to examine, at such times as may be necessary, the officers and employes of the government printing office to determine physical fitness for service therein and to render emergency aid to those members of the force who may be physically ill or injured while in the performance of heir duties.

cases since last week. There were five new reports received and thirten discharged (one by death), leaving fifty-three cases on "Each foreman will notify all employes under his direction of this appointment, and will assist the medical director in the performance of his duties in every way hand, as compared with seventy-one during there were three new cases reported.

Diphtheria shows a reduction of nine cases since last week, nine new reports This order was signed by Charles A. Stil-

ings, public printer. Native of Boston.

Dr. Manning, the new medical director is a native of Boston, and while working at the case in the government printing office, graduated as an M. D. from one of the local colleges. For several months he has been attending to cases of accident and sudden illness in the office in addition to his other duties as a compositor. As there are approximately 4,400 employes of the government printing office, Mr. Stillings decided that there should be an emergency hospital in the institution, hence he cre-ated the office of medical director and made

the appointment, as stated, For many years when employes of the office were injured or taken suddenly in there was no way of giving them treatment intil the arrival of the hospital ambulance As the vehicle was sometimes delayed much suffering was entailed, and in one case, at least, there was a fatal ending, whereas the life of the patient could have been saved if there had even been first aid

facilities at hand. It is understood that an emergency room It is understood that an emergency room w... be fitted up at once with a full supply of medicines and appliances for the prompt treatment of the sick or injured. The absence of such facilities heretofore resulted in the establishment of what was known as a "walking apothecary shop" by a woman employed in the folding department. She kept a box in the office in which were stored simple remedies like Squibb's mixture, arnica, paregoric and the like. These ture, arnica, paregoric and the like. were sold to employes in all parts of the office. She continued her drug store until an order was issued by the then public printer forbidding the conduct of that and similar private enterprises in the printery.

New York Syndicate to Take Cotton President Harvie Jordan of the Southern Cotton Association stated at Atlanta yes-

terday:

"I have been definitely assured that an underwriting syndicate, headed by E. R. Thomas and backed by the strongest financial syndicate in New York, will underwrite 500,000 bales of cotton at 13 cents. This proposition will not interfere with those spot holders who desire to hold for 15 cents." He distinctly declared that the ssociation and its officers have no connec tion with the proposed syndicate, but will work with it, as with any other agency, to raise the price of the staple.

Change in License Law Special Dispatch to The Star.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., February 8 .- A lelegation representing Hyattsville and Bladensbury has just returned from Annapolis, where the members had gone to ask the legislature of the state to amend the existing liquor license law. It was asked that the license fee be placed at \$800. and that the application shall be required to be indosed by at least twelve property owners, who shall be voters, living within one mile of the location of the propose saloon. It was also demanded that conviction for violation of the statute be made enough to prevent reissue of license for a period of three years. The members of the delegation received assurances from the legislators from their part of the state that the amendment will be made, and it is believed it will be adopted.

Turkish Troops Victorious. cial Cablegram to The Star CONSTANTINOPLE, February 8 .- The

OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED. Georgetown Association Holds Annual MONEY FOR PENSIONS

Meeting—Business Considered.

Gilbert, second vice president; William M.

Dougal, treasurer, and G. D. Miller, secre-

Several committees are to be appointed

some time during the month by President

Thompson, to assist in the year's work,

and these will be announced at the next

pert after the business meeting, in which

the accomplishments of the Georgetown

Citizens' Association during the past year were set forth. He cited that the only dis-

couragement of the association this year

was in failing to get an appropriation to the

the personal aid of the members of the Georgetown Cictizens' Association.

Numerous complaints have been received by the association from merchants on K

street between the Aqueduct bridge and Rcck creek as to the dangerous condition of the bridge over Rock creek at K street, and a special committee was appointed to wait upon the proper authorities and to lay before them the necessity of the construction of a new bridge at this point. The committee consists of Messes P I Breen

committee consists of Messrs. P. J. Brennan, Smith Thompson and J. Barton Miller.

It was stated that more heavy hauling was done over this bridge than over any other bridge in the District, but in the past year

the watchman at the bridge has stopped heavy vehicles, such as steam rollers, etc.,

from passing over the bridge, and made them go over the M or P street bridge.

The first bridge over Rock creek at K street was constructed over one hundred years ago, it was stated, and the engineers in charge placed the following inscription on one of the grante blocks: "May the

Union Last as Long as This Bridge." Since that time three bridges have been con-

structed at that point.

The report of the treasurer showed the association to be financially strong. The meeting last night was the first one held since the change of the meeting night from

HEALTH STATISTICS.

Improvement in Contagious Diseases,

With Exception of Scarlet Fever.

health office for the week ended with last

A slight improvement is noticed in the

mortality of the current week when com-

pared with that of the previous week, the

total number of deaths reaching 116, which

is less than last week by 18 deaths and 19

less than the corresponding week of last

year. Of these deaths, 65 were white in-

habitants and 51 colored. They represent a

death rate per 1,000 of the white popula-

tion of 14.5, of colored 19.0, and of the en-

tire population of the District, 18.3. The

death rates during the previous week were;

White, 18.1; colored, 28.6; all, 21.1; and dur-

ing corresponding week of last year, 16.5

and 31,9 and 21.2, respectively. Among the

principal causes of death this week are:

A classification of the mortality as to age of deceased shows twenty-two decedents under one year, nine (9) from one to four years, inclusive, fifty-eight from five

to fifty-nine years, inclusive, and twenty-

With reference to the reported cases of contagious diseases, an improvement appears in all but scarlet fever, the number of cases of this disease remaining the same as last week.

Typhold fever shows a reduction of eight

the same week of 1905, during which week

being receive and eighteen discharged, leaving thirty-three cases in quarantine.

The smallpox situation was improved materially during the current week through

the discharge of nine patients as recovered. No new outbreaks have been discovered since the issue of the previous

weekly report. There now remain ten cases confined in the hospital.

ported during last week, and two more than was reported during the same week

The births reported during the week numbered 123, which is one less than re-

The weather conditions, as reported by

the weather bureau, were as follows: Mean

temperature, 35 degrees; mean relative hu-

SYMPATHY WITH THE JEWS.

Hearing Granted by the Committee on

Foreign flairs.

The House committee on foreign affairs

today granted a hearing on resolutions

for the expression of the sympathy of the

House with the suffering Jews in Russia.

Simon Wolf of Washington and Repre-

sentatives Goldfogle and Sulzer were

Representative Gilbert (Kentucky) ap-

peared to urge a favorable report on his

resolution instructing the State Depart-

ment to make a full-report to Congress

concerning William B. Sorsby, United States minister to Bolivia, and his trans-

fer from Ecuador to Bolivia. Mr. Sorsby is charged with having used his official

Prof. John W. Houston of Columbia

Illegal Promoters Fined.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 8 .- W. J.

Cattlemen Coming With a Petition.

Difficult Photography.

The Daring of Age.

From the Providence Journal.

mpany in the interest of British capital-

heard in support of the resolutions.

position to wreck an American

degrees, on the 3d instant.

seven aged sixty years and over.

as last week.

The following report was issued by the

Monday to Wednesday.

Saturday:

regular meeting of the association. President Thompson read his annual re

tary, each being elected for a third term.

The regular monthly meeting of the Georgetown Citizens' Association was held last night at Co-operative Hall, 1325–32d Mr. Gardner's Statement to

street northwest. The choice of officers for the ensuing year took place, which resulted the House. in the re-election of the old officers as follows: Smith Thompson, jr., president; George W. King, vice president; Henry P.

APPROPRIATION BILL

Forty Years After the War of the Rebellion.

GENEROSITY OF GOVERNMENT

Exceeds That of Any Other in the

extension of Prospect avenue from 38th World-Interesting Statistics and street to the Canal road. This improve-ment he stated, with the assistance of the association, he intended to make a strong Computations Given. association, he intended to make a strong effort to get through the next session of Corgress. The association, as a whole, was very much disappointed at the failure of the passage of the bill providing for the extension of this street, and could not understand why the Commissioners failed to favorably recommend the improvement.

Rev. Z. H. Copp presented a resolution, which was indorsed by the association, providing that the work being done by the City Gardens Association should be given the personal aid of the members of the

"In 1924 there will be approximately 346," 662 civil war pensioners on the government

"In 1947 this number will be approximately 8,208.

"In 1988 the civil war pensioners on the rolls will number about 60, "In other words, a child that was born

on the 30th of last June and lives to be eighty-three years old will find sixty persons drawing pensions from the government on account of the civil war that ended now full forty years ago."

ments made in the House today by Representative Gardner of Michigan, chairman of the pension subcommmittee of the committee on appropriations, in his discussion of the pension appropriation bill. Mr. Gardner's speech was full of care-

fully prepared statistics and interesting comparisons, and he was heard with interest and attention on the part of the members of both parties on the floor. Some of his declarations were of particular unportance, contraverting the general belief on various points concerning the pension

"In no single respect," said Mr. Gardner, 'is the appreciation of our countrymen better manifested nor the measure of their gratitude made more apparent than in the ungrudging manner with which, year after year, they pay the vast sum which this interest entails upon the national resour

The Pending Bill.

"The pending bill earries \$139,000,000 with insurrection, inclusive,

sixty-five. "Forty years after the close of the war we have not only the maximum number of persioners, but are nearly up to the maximum amount of pension appropriations. The civil war is estimated to have cost the nation \$6,000,000,000. Already \$3,222,414,578, or more than one-half of the first cost of the war, has been paid out on account of pensions. I confidently make the prediction that before death has removed from the rolls the last pensioner on account of the civil war an aggregate will have been paid equal to the entire first cost; in which event the two combined would total \$12,-000,000,000, or three-fourths of the property valuation of the entire country at the beginease, 12: kidney disease, 9; apoplexy, 4; ther prediction, that twenty years from malignant growths. 4; measles, 3, and now, if in the meantime we have no other ning of the conflict. I desire to make a furwar, there will be on the pension roll of the

> tain, it follows that in 1924 there will be 346,662 civil war pensioners. "At that time twenty-six years will have intervened since the war with Spain. If the army in that war furnishes the same ratio of pensioners as the Union army in the civil war there will be 132,414 chargeable to the Spanish-American war, making from these two sources alone a total of 470,070 Add to these a reasonable per cent from our enlarged regular establishment and from a constantly increasing navy, and it is entirely within the probabilities that twenty years from now-that is, in 1931-

wars, nearly, if not quite, 500,000 pension-The Government's Generosity.

"No government on earth approaches that of the United States in the generosity with which it treats the men who fight its battles. France, which most nearly approaches our government in the sum total for pen-sions, pays but \$26,189,900. Germany follows next in order, with an annual expenditure for this purpose of \$21,658,000; Austria-Hungary is third, with \$10,723,482, and Great Britain is fourth, with \$9,856,405. These four great powers, whose soldiers have fought some of the bloodiest battles

the present appropriation if all civil war soldiers now receiving less were brought up to \$12 per month, and if all widows re-ceiving \$8 were increased to \$12 it would add \$8,362,066 more, or, together, a total increase of \$29,708,180, making the appropriation for the ensuing year \$163,000,000. We may well pause and consider before

"The whole pension business has grown with that upon which it feeds. In all our history prior to the civil war there were but 1,700 special pension bills enacted into law. Now more than half that number are passed in a single session of Congress, while the total since 1861 is 13,708. In the first six weeks of this session there were introduced in the two houses a total of 8,905 private pension bills, a number far in

excess of any previous Congress. The Spanish War Results. "The pension results of the Spanish-

American war illustrates another phase of University, and W. P. Doud, a New York attorney, said the charges against Mr. Sorsby were unfounded and urged that the resolution should not be favorably reported. It was referred to a special committee consisting of Representatives Perkins (New York), Foster (Vermont), and Towne (New York) for investigation. Woodwide, W. J. Wood and R. E. S. Desmidt, who were convicted of having con-69.637 applications for pensions. spired to send the schooner Carmencita on an illegal sealing trip to the arctic, paid a fine of \$500 each yesterday.

Commissioner Garfield Satisfied.

James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, who has been in Chicago in attendance on the trial of the beef packers'

To Alter Court of Claims Building. Speaker of the House today the Secretary of the Treasury asks \$4,000 for much-needed alterations in the Court of Claims building. In a communication received by the

The New York scientist who says he has perfected a process for photographing human thought must prepare himself, if he applies his invention indiscriminately, for getting a good many blank plates. For Legations and Embassies.

These are some of the interesting state-

which to pay for the ensuing year the claims of an even million of pensioners. Of the claimants representing every war in our history, from the revolution to the but 53,424 are the heritage of the war for the Union. It is now full forty years since the termination of that war. The young-est of the men who served in the Union army are fast approaching sixty years of age, while the average is not far from

nation approximately a half million names.

"Assuming that like conditions will ob-

the nation will have, from the material now on hand and in prospect, without any more

in modern warfare, pay an aggregate of \$88,427,687, which is less than one-half that

midity, 75; mean actual barometer, 29.99. The winds were northwesterly in direction, paid by the United States.
"But it cannot be denied that the pension with an average velocity of nine miles an hour, and reached a maximum of 36 miles on the 2d instant. The maximum temperroll of the Union army represents more hard fighting and more battlefied casualties than all the soldiers in all the armies of Europe since the standards of Napoleon ature recorded was 53 degrees, on the 30th ultimo, and the minimum temperature, 10

went down at Waterloo. "It would require \$15,383,084 additional to giving assent to such a proposition at this

this subject. That war furnished a total of 312,000 enlistments. Today there are more war soldiers than the maximum number of men in Shafter's army in Cuba. There were killed a total of 698 officers and enlisted men. The entire number killed and wounded was 3,457, and the deaths from all causes was 6,610, or a small fraction over 2 per cent of the aggregate enrollment. The deaths and casualties of every sort and kind of both officers and enlisted men foot up a total of 9.378, or 3 per cent of the enrollment. From that army there have already been filed with the bureau

OMAHA, Neb., February 8 .- State Sencases, has returned to Washington. He said that his coming to Washington was due to the fact that his presence in Chicago was not needed at this time, but that he would return should it be necessary for him to do so. "The government's case is in very good shape," he said, "and we are perfectly satisfied," Beyond making this remark he declined to discuss the case in any way. ator Reynolds and C. H. Connell, cattlemen of Valentine, Neb., will leave Friday for Washington to present to President Roosevelt a petition from the small cattlemen of Nebraska asking him to co-operate with them in their efforts to secure a law for the leasing of government lands for grazing purposes. It was the original intention to send a large delegation to Washington, but the other plan was finally decided upon. case in any way.

The Longworth bill, appropriating \$5,000,-(00) for the purchase of American lega-tions and embassies in foreign capitals. A Brocklyn man of seventy-eight was was favorably reported to the House com-